

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the 7 contiguous paragraphs beginning on Page 19 at line 14 through Page 21, ending at line 9, as follows:

- (1) In an internal magnetic shield 110 shown in Figs. 9A and 9B, each short edge 112 is formed in the shape of an inverted trapezoid that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 114 is formed in the shape of a trapezoid that rises toward the panel electron gun.
- (2) In an internal magnetic shield 120 shown in Figs. 10A and 10B, each short edge 122 is formed in the shape of character “U” (or an arch) that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 124 is formed in the shape of an arc that rises toward the panel electron gun.
- (3) In an internal magnetic shield 130 shown in Figs. 11A and 11B, each short edge 132 is formed in the shape of character “V” that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 134 is formed in the shape of an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle that rises toward the electron gun.
- (4) In an internal magnetic shield 140 shown in Figs. 12A and 12B, each short edge 142 is formed in the shape of an inverted trapezoid that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 144 is formed in the shape of a staircase that rises toward the panel electron gun.
- (5) In an internal magnetic shield 150 shown in Figs. 13A and 13B, each short edge 152 is formed in the shape of character “U” (or an arch) that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 154 is formed in the shape of an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle that rises toward the electron gun.

(6) In an internal magnetic shield 160 shown in Figs. 14A and 14B, each short edge 162 is formed in the shape of an inverted trapezoid that drops toward the electron gun panel, and each long edge 164 is formed in the shape of a double-triangle mountain that rises toward the panel electron gun. That is to say, each long edge 164 is in a shape that is formed by cutting the apex of an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle in a direction parallel to the bottom thereof, and then putting an isosceles triangle whose apex angle is smaller (steeper) than that of the obtuse-angled isosceles triangle onto the apex-less obtuse-angled isosceles triangle, so that the bottom of the small-apex-angle triangle fits the top of the apex-less obtuse-angled isosceles triangle, as shown in Figs. 14A and 14B.

(7) In an internal magnetic shield 170 shown in Figs. 15A and 15B, each short edge 172 is formed in the shape of an inverted trapezoid that drops toward the electron gun panel. The internal magnetic shield 170 has long side plates 175 which each include a long edge 174 that is formed in the shape of a trapezoid that rises toward the panel electron gun. Each long side plate 175 has a slit 176 that extends substantially from the center of the long edge 174 toward the panel, and is approximately 3 mm in width and 20 mm in length (depth). With this construction, it is possible to reduce the amount of electron beam mislanding in the horizontal direction, in particular, the amount of mislanding at the corners, when external magnetic fields are produced to influence the color cathode ray tube in the tube axis direction and in the horizontal direction.